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THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

INTEREST IN THE PURSUIT OF THE ITATA BY THE CHARLESTON.

MEWFOUNDLAND MATTERS-M. CARNOT'S TOUR -PORTUGAL-QUEEN NATALIE-LORD SALIS-BURY AT GLASGOW-ATTACKS ON MR. BLAINE-THE LAND BILL-MR.

PARNELL AT BELFAST-SOCIAL QUESTIONS. THY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.7

Copyright; 1841 - By The Tribune Association London, May 23 .- European diplomatists have watched with interest the pursuit of the Itata by the Charleston, considering the legal questions involved in the American action of no little intricacy. They hold that the neutrality laws have been openly violated by the Chilian insurgents with the active help of certain American citizens and firms, and that the American Government has done something to prevent this traffic; but whether it has done all it could, or has used due diligence in preventing the violation of its own laws and the public law, is thought doubtful. America is reminded that she set up a high standard in the Alabama case. As one writer says, "The United States have contracted distinct and peculiar obligations in regard to neutrality." Chili may, according to one view, call on the United States to accept the obligations which she compelled England to acknowledge in the Treaty of Washington. If we were lax in enforcing the law on land, our pursuit of the Itata at sea may not relieve us from liability, says the same critic. But it is admitted on all hands that the questions at issue are too difficult to allow of dogmatizing.

Newfoundland politics, like the Banks of that name, are in a fog. Telegrams from St. John's report the Legislature ready, upon the explanation of Mr. Morine, to pass the bill enforcing the modus vivendi and the treaties with France for one year. Whether this will satisfy Lord Salisbury is not known. He has said that he must have a permanent act. He can hardly have meant that this colonial bill must be permanent, for it is understood that Lord Knutsford approves it in its present shape. But Mr. Goschen said last night in the House of Commons that it might be necessary to proceed with the Newfoundland bill which has passed the House of Lords. There is, at any rate, such a thing as a cable, and both parties here agree in the hope that before Thursday matters will have been so arranged that the English bill may be dropped.

President Carnot's tour through the south of France proves not less successful than his last: nor, in one important respect, less significant. Once more the Roman Catholic Church rallies to the President of that Republic which she used to denounce as her persecutor. Cardinal Desprez at Toulouse, indeed, used language both of loyalty and entreaty, assuring the President of the patriotism of the clergy and beseeching his influence in behalf of Catholicism. The President's reply is not reported.

Conservatives, not less than Catholies, seize the occasion of M. Carnot's visit to declare their content with his Government because it is a stable Government. There are in the Department of the Haute Garonne, of which Toulouse is the chief city, 142 Conservative Mayors out of 525 in all. Only two of the 142 declined to attend a banquet in the President's honor.

Limoges was, in a political point of view, more striking than Toulouse. This city of enamels was at one moment Boulangist, but received with enthusiasm the President who trampled Boulangism into the dust, and cheered him when he denounced it as a system of selfish violence. Limoges is M. Carnot's birthplace, and it saluted him with cries of, "Long live Carnot!" said the President; "your acclamation should be, Long live the Republic! Never long live any man; for a man may be dangerous; the Republic

The political crisis in Portugal has ended for the moment with the accession of the Ministry under Senhor Chrysostomo. It is nominally a Liberal Ministry; in fact, hardly more than a Cabinet of affairs which it hopes to carry on for the present. Money matters are slowly mending.

The expulsion of Queen Natalie from Servia has made some noise, but is not a great political event. She had made herself impossible in Belgrade, where she had gathered a considerable party who admired the woman, if they did not approve of the Queen. The Ministry persuaded Parliament to to leave the country. Their inducements took the form of police and cavalry, and they blundered at every step. Their forces were at first too weak, then strong enough to use what seems needless violence against the Queen's party. The number of killed is considerable, of the wounded still greater, and shrieks of execration reach these Ministerial ears from their fellow-subjects in Belgrade and from most European capitals. they have for the present got rid of this firebrand, the Queen, who seems to have no party outside of the capital of Servia. They suppressed all the Opposition journals for two days, and now are themselves not unlikely to be suppressed.

Glasgow, which boasts itself the second city in the Kingdom, has bestowed the freedom of the city on Lord Salisbury who in return has made his fellow burgesses two of his best speeches. There are moments in English public life when the acrimony and rancor of politics are dropped, and both parties unite in doing honor to real eminence. Lord Salisbury is by common consent one of the ablest Foreign Ministers England has had in modern times. Glasgow rather oddly proclaimed its recognition of his eminence as a statesman and a man of letters. He has not had much to do with letters since he was Lord Robert Cecil, and wrote in "The Saturday Review," then a periodical which had both ability and character, and in "The Quarterly Review," which still has both. If, however, the excellent baillies and burgesses of Glasgow meant that he was an orator, their eulogy was speedily justified. It is one of Lord Salisbury's distinctions that he can get clear away from the beaten and hackneyed paths of mere politics.

He spoke as Foreign Minister and his address might be commended to budding secretaries of legation and to the Foreign Office as a complete manual of diplomacy. He defined the great and dominant mission of the Foreign Office, over which he presides, as that of preserving peace and extinguishing the danger of war. He spoke of war with almost as much detestation as if he were a member of the Peace Society, declaring his belief that everybody who had any share in shaping the destinies of Europe is deeply and intensely anxious to avoid the curse of war. This seems to include the German Emperor. He said again-for he has said it before, and in the mouth of this aristocrat it is very significant-that the real danger of war arises not from the selfish scheming of the policy pursued by rulers, but from the deep passions of great peoples. He sketched in a most interesting way the relations of the decaying Mohammedan Powers to Europe ; dwelt on the partition of Africa ; praised Mr. Cecil Rhodes as a man of remarkable powers and resolution; praised the Sultan of Turkey, the Shah of Persia, and the Khedive of Egypt: described the singular enterprises now set on foot by the three great Anglo-African corporations as Christianization by companies; foretold the extinction of the slave trade, if the English Treasury would give Sir William MacKinnon money enough to build a railway from the East Coast to Victoria Nyanza, and declared the Brussels Conference to be s very great social and philanthropic event in the

history of Europe. In short, this Tory Prime Minister, heir to the

traditions of Lord North and Lord Castlereagh, speke in the spirit of Wilberforce and Bright. He frankly owned that in foreign affairs his political opponents had given him nearly a free The chief obstacle to the success of diplomacy he defined to be, not party hestility, but "When I conclude a treaty," said the English Foreign Minister, " of course, I desire that my fellow-subjects shall approve it. But I desire no less ardently that they shall abstain from saying so." The reason is that exultation at home means distrust and resentment abroad, and con-"We must do our utmost that our expression of opinion on foreign affairs should be as little as possible tainted with party prepossesions, because words that are uttered with but slight effect at home, have an intense effect abroad."

I commend that sentence, the testimony of one of the first of living experts, to the purveyors of slanders on American statesmen and libels on American policy for consumption in Europe. Their attacks on Mr. Blaine continue, but with a difference. Last week Mr. Dalziel assured his English readers that Mr. Blaine was physically a wreck. This week he tells them that he has all along been shamming illness. The bewildered Briton asks anxiously which story he is to believe, and whether the Mr. Dalziel of Monday is more worthy of credence than the Mr. Dalziel of Saturday, whom he contra dicts. But his perplexities do not end here. The Mr. Dalziel of Monday, who denies the Mr. Dalziel of Saturday, is the same Mr. Dalziel who on Tuesday set affoat another Blaine story, which a fourth, vet still the same, Mr. Dalziel refutes on Thursday, On Tuesday Mr. Blaine was malingering because his ambitious plans had been subjected to the biting frost of President Harrison's cold calculations. Be tween him and the President everything seemed to be at an end, and he had with difficulty been prevented from resigning his office. On Thursday, though they still differed about the close time to seals," the delay of the President in taking action on matter is undoubtedly due to the illness of Mr. Blaine." Finally, this morning Mr. Dalziel sends a long rigmarole purporting to be a Washington dispatch to a New-York paper, announcing the collapse of Mr. Blaine's faculties, with denial which characteristically precedes the asse tion. All these kalcidoscopic pictures of men and things appear in "The Times." They have ceased to be offensive. They have become ridiculous. But their effect, so far as they have an effect, on public and official opinion in England is hardly less mischievous. How, ask English diplomatists is business to be done with a country whose President and Prime Minister are proclaimed to be at cross-purposes with reference to the very business most urgently requiring to be done? Great officers of State in other countries disagree, but they settle their differences in private, and the policy and interests of the country are not sacrificed They have no Mr. Dalziel to magnify their trou bles, if troubles there be, before all the world, and especially in the ears of the very Power whom these questions concern.

The same agency sent on Tuesday another budget of Behring Sea gossip, alleging that Mr. Blaine had made certain proposals three months ago to Lord Salisbury, that Lord Salisbury had delayed his answer two months, and that to this answer Mr. Blaine sent an immediate reply which remains unacknowledged. This called forth a peremptory denial from the Foreign Office. No letter from Mr. Blaine had been received till last Thursday. You perceive that when Mr. Dalziel omits to con tradict himself, he is forthwith contradicted by

Mr. Curtis Bond's letter to you touching the ac usations against Mr. Blaine entirely misses the He assumes responsibility for Mr. Dalsiel's statement that Mr. Blaine delayed action about Behring Sea because he had a partner who ports. wished delay. This, Mr. Bond thinks, is criticism which reflects "slightly" on Mr. Blaine. It is in his view a slight thing to allege of a Secretary of State that he subordinates his public duty to his private interests, that he is a partner in the Alaska Company, and that he sacrifices the interests of the State to his own. In the view of men, whatever their nationality, no accusation be more disgraceful. If it were true it would be disgraceful to Mr. Blaine. Being false, it is disgraceful to Mr. Bond, to Mr. Dalziel, and to "The Times," all of whom are responsible for it in different degrees. True or false, it is an un patriotic and injurious act to send such a story to England. From no other country than America do calumnies go forth in regular succession discrediting the Minister charged with delicate negotiations and directly tending to prevent the success of those negotiations.

Parties in the House of Commons have seldon pass a vote requesting them to "induce" the Queen | split into so many fragments or voted in such odd combinations as on Mr. Balfour's new clause to the Land bill. This is the clause which Mr. Parnell supported, having for its aim that the money advanced in each county by the Government for the purchase of land should be divided between the large and small farmers in proportion to the number of each class. It was hotly opposed by the Anti-Parnellites because Mr. Parnell approved it, and not less hotly by the Ulster sections, because Ulster is a province of large holdings. The Gladstonians on the Front Bench, represented by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, supported it on the ground that tenants paying over \$150 a year were aristocrats entitled to no relief. Mr. Picton, as spokesman of the Radicals, upheld it as ruinous to the bill. which he and his comrades avow themselves de sirous to make as bad as possible. The Tories themselves were divided, but Mr. Balfour carried his clause by a majority of four to one, and then suddenly agreed to raise the limit from \$150 to \$250 a year. Last night the bill passed through the Committee. It is one of the most complicated measures ever enacted, and to have carried it at all is no mean legislative performance.

With the Land bill out of the way-or nearly o-money votes and other routine business must largely occupy the remainder of the session; for education must be dealt with in some shape. There is talk of a debate on Manipur, and other questions may crop up, but the House is ill, weary and idle, and Ministers do not expect to keep the Members together after July. There is no question of dissolving this year. There never has been.

Lord Salisbury's remarks at Glasgow on Home Rule were, so far as Ireland is concerned, purely ademic. He believes, as all Englishmen do, in widening the area of local government and enlarging municipal powers wherever the people are He does not believe, nor do many serious oliticians believe, in setting up rival Parliaments all over the Kingdom, be the people loyal or not. If such an experiment were to be made, Dublin would seem to offer less chance of success than any other capital. "If," said the Prime Minister, there be any country where divisions are his torically so deep and feelings so bitter that the people cannot be trusted to do each other justice. that country can only receive any portion of municipal self-government with considerable pre-With this reservation, I am a great be liever in Home Rule."

Mr. Parnell at Belfast, cheered in the streets, reseiving twenty-five addresses and speaking to a cheering multitude in Ulster Hall, is surely a spectacle of interest. Belfast was supposed to be divided between the Unionists and McCarthyites, being represented in Parliament by four Conservatives and that Anti-Parnellite patriot whom Mr. Punch's Toby carelessly refers to as "Windbag" Sexton. Mr. Parnell's reception of course was organized. Most things in Ireland are organized. Again he paid his respects to the clergy, who are oving heaven and earth, if no other place, against The priests did not condemn him till Mr Gladstone gave the word, complains Mr. Parnell justly enough; but, just or unjust, the complaint will do him no good. Archbishop Croke mean-

time is starring it in Tipperary, sounding his own praises, heaping the curses of the Church on Mr. Parnell, but saying nothing of the ruin which all of them together have brought on the once prosperous city of Tipperary.

So troublesome is the destitute alien becoming in England that the English show much interest in American dealings with him. He has hardly got into politics yet, but he attracts a good deal of attention from students of social questions. His working brother attracts still more. The English workingman is alive to his presence, resents his competition in the labor market and is quite ready for strong measures to diminish the ever-increasing pressure of the foreigner.

Reports are that 100,000 Italians are going this cear to America in spite of New-Orleans. "What shall we do with them?" is the question the English think us perfectly entitled to put. They, perhaps, rather hope that our Commission to Italy will come to something, and that a rigid immigration law in America may supply a convenient precedent for England, where need of restriction is perhaps more imperative.

At 10 o'clock last evening 5,300 tailors were on strike in London. They want better workshops, better hours, Sunday and other things, and have struck against the employers who will not promise to consider their demands. About one-third of the employers have given it. Most of the leading firms in London belong to what they call the Master Tailors' Committee, which will meet today. Meantime London is regaled with the sight of tailors in procession, badly dressed, emitting groans as thet pass well-known shops. No strike is complete without a meeting in Hyde Park, and a | The salute was not returned. The Chilian Admeeting has been held, the female tailors joining in. Mr. Mowbray, a male tailor, presided. He announced that the tailors had something more to strike for than the shortening of hours and "highering" of wages. The endless strifes would never be checked till the workers had abolished the whole capitalistic system which was their ruin Mr. Mowbray and his fellow and degradation." strikers even appeal to the foreigner to join them, which the foreigner seems quite ready to do. Yet some 3,000 tailors, male and female, English and foreign, have already returned to work.

It is now thought prudent to admit publicly that Mr. Gladstone's attack of influenza has been a very his recovery is deemed certain. His departure for Hawarden is thought safe. The worst of the epidemic is believed to be over, yet the daily bulletins contain many fresh names of distinction. So general has been the alarm in the House of Commons when the House resumed on Thursday. Those who same were rewarded by the assurance from the First Commissioner of Works that the scrubbing and fumigation had during recess been so thorough as to render the House probably the safest place in the metropolis. Sulphur, eucalyptagone and carbolic soap were the purifying agents employed. The serious illness of a man not less eminent than Mr. John Morley passed almost without notice In ordinary times daily bulletins about him would have been issued. The papers now find their columns crowded with lists of patients among the

The most notable deaths of the week are those f Lord Edward Cavendish, M. P., an amiable, nigh-spirited Englishman, of a type yearly becoming less common; Sir Robert Fowler, a figure in the City of London, for which he was a Member of Parliament, and in the House of Commons, and Mr. Henry Sampson, a journalist of an original kind, who created and sustained a sporting paper which could be read for something besides its racing re-

The amusements provided for the playgoers are but old stories. The theatres have no novelties to offer. Mr. Pinero's "Lady Bountiful" at the Garrick draws nigh the end of its short run.

A piece of which the best part was the mounting, "The Dancing Girl," fills the Haymarket; but the praise of Mr. Jones's play was certainly overdone at the beginning.

Mrs. John Wood is filling the gap left by the failure of "The Volcano" with another three-act farce, "The Late Lamented," in no respect deserving of criticism.

Mr. Wyndham's production of "The School for Scandal" enlisted some interest, but gave way on Monday to "Wild Oats," which in its turn will be succeeded by Mr. Burnand's "Headless Man." "The Idler" seems likely to crowd the St. James's T atre till the end of the season. It is thoroughly well-acted play.

The attempt of the Ibsenites to attract an even ing audience with "Hedda Gabler" gives little promisé of reversing the general verdict that this strange composition is dull and morbid and re-

"L'Enfant Prodigue" is a greater success than ever, with its delightful revelation of possibilities in pantomime hitherto undreamt of. Even the British public, often so dead to what is most delicate in dramatic art, sees how admirable are the methods exposed in the present piece. The production of this unspoken play is the real sensation of this rather dreary season. Mr. Clement Scott, owever, who is good authority if anybody is, announces that Mr. Tree will presently produce at the Haymarket a novelty, an absolute noveltyan original work on a classical subject by a new author unnamed. Presently seems to mean next

The election of M. Pierre Loti to Octave Feuillet's chair in the French Academy was expected, and the defeat of M. Zola was expected. Both events are gratifying. M. Loti is a writer with a style, with power of telling a story, with a gift of observation and a gift of description. Of hundreds of books which have been written about Japan, his "Madame Chrysantheme" is the most Japanese. It contains no useful information of any kind; but when you have read it you feel as if you had been breathing the air of Japan. Nobody could be more delicate, more refined, in dealing with subjects Mrs. Grundy would call indelicate. M. Loti's chief fame, however, came to him from his "Pecheur d'Islande" and other books of the sea. He was a French naval officer. His real name is

The new Archbishop of York is Dr. Maclagan, Bishop of Lichfield, and ex-licutenant in the Anglo-Indian Army. It is almost forty years since be quitted the military service for college and Church, yet they said of him in Lichfield that he was still a martinet. But the good Bishop is he who governs his diocese well, and the great archiepiscopal see of York needs a strong hand. Dr. Maclagan is a High Churchman of some learning, much energy and abounding zeal, and not more intolerant than a Bishop ought to be. He once invited 170 Nonconformist Ministers to his palace, and the Nonconformist journals return the compliment by praising the appointment, made though it be by Lord Salisbury.

The effort to pass a short act specially enabling Americans to obtain English copyright without residence on English soil continues. Nobody seems much opposed to this reasonable and politic measure, unless it be those who complain of the printing clause in the American act and would like to retaliate somehow, they do not much care how. Among them is no less a personage than Her Majesty's Solicitor-General, Sir Edward Clarke, who declares himself strongly "in favor of some steps being taken to protect English labor against such unfair treatment as it is subjected to by the new American Copyright law." I quote Sir Edward as a sample of the splenetic party, but he is really, except from his office, of slight importance. Nor is such language as his thought decorous in an adviser to the Crown. G. W. S.

THE ITATA SEEN AT SEA.

NEWS OF THE CHILIAN TRANSPORT BROUGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

PURSUER AND PURSUED PASSED BY THE STEAMER COLIMA OFF ACAPULCO ON THE SAME DAY-THE CHARLESTON

WAS CLOSE BEHIND. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

San Francisco, May 23.-The steamer Colima arrived here to-day with news of the Charleston and Itata. On May 15, at 10:52 a. m., the Colima passed the Itata in latitude 17:18 north, longitude 101:19 west. She was flying the Chilian flag and was steering south by east. At the time the Itata was about sixty-five miles from Acapulco. At 5:20 in the afternoon of the same day the Colima spoke the Charleston, which was holding almost the same course as the Itata. The Charleston was then about 130 miles from Acapulco, and therefore only sixty-five miles behind the Itata. The Charleston slowed down and signalled the Colima that she wanted to speak her. When asked if he had seen any steamers, the captain of the Colima said that he had seen a two-masted steamer flying the Chilian flag about five hours previously. Both the cruiser and steamer then proceeded on their way, the Charleston making for Acapulco,

"The Colima left Acapulco early on the morning "When the Esof May 15," said Purser Wafer. meralda arrived at Acapulco she saluted the Mexican flag flying over the fort with twenty-one guns. miral of the insurgent vessel paid an official visit to the commandant of the Mexican military forces, but the latter, acting under instructions from the authorities at the City of Mexico, declined to return the visit. He, however, paid an unofficial visit to the Esmeralda. The Esmeralda steamed out of Acapulco on the morning of May 13, and, from what I hear, returned to Acapulco on the 16th. During the interval she evidently met the Itata and spoke her. The Itata had 800 tons of coal, and was therefore able to proceed on her The Esmeralda returned to Acapulco to way. throw Captain Remey of the Charleston off the scent. There is no doubt in my mind that the Esmeralda spoke the Itata between May 13 and severe one. The admission is the best proof that | 16 and told her she was chased and the Itata went on her way South, while the Charleston lost a day in coaling at Acapulco. The Itata cannot reach Iquiqui without coaling at Panama, and the Charleston can yet overhaul her. The Charleston gained three days in an 1,800-mile run and can that less than one-third of the Members appeared easily make a gain of thirty-six hours on a 1,600mile run to Panama. News from Panama will therefore state that the Itata has been captured, or else she will not be heard from until she reaches Iquique.'

American ports this afternoon, took the largest cargo of corn and wheat that ever left this port in steamer. It is nearly all intended for Chili. The Evening Bulletin" says it is informed through trustworthy sources that the Congressional party of Chili, otherwise known as the insurgents, has entered into an agreement with the United States Government to surrender to the United States the steamer Itata and her cargo; that the Charleston will not pursue the Itata any further but will proceed to Callao and the Itata will be nanded over to the American authorities, Bulletin" adds: "It is probable that proceedings will then follow in the Federal courts of the United States. But it is definitely settled there will be no guns fired in the capture of the Itata and that pursuit by the Charleston is practically

Washington, May 23.—This is the sixth day that the Charleston has been at sea since leaving Acapulco, and the Navy Department is still without news from her or the Itata. It is expected that the Charleston will touch at some port on the northern coast of South America within a day or two and report her movements.

party, whose headquarters are in this city, referring to the report sent by cable to Europe from Iquique by way of the United States, that the forces of President Balmaceda had captured Taltal, give a totally different rersion of the affair. According to the above advices the Chilian Government steamers Imperiale, Almirante Condell and Sarjente Aldea on Thursday last landed 200 men at Taltal, stormed the custom house, and reestaulished the old regime. The Chillan delegates de clare that the Government warships Imperiale and Almirante Condell entered the harbor of Taital during the absence of the Congressional fleet from that place and that these warships landed troops at Taltal and issued a proclamation in favor of President Balmaceda. But, instead of re-establishing the old regime, according to the Congressional delegates, the inhabitants a tacked the Government troops and compelled them to rithdraw.

The Congressional delegates also announce that Bo-ivia has officially recognized the Congressional forces

THEY CALL IT A BREACH OF FAITH,

THE PARNELL DELEGATES RECEPTION COM-MITTEE IN ARMS AGAINST THE NATIONAL PEDERATION OF AMERICA.

At a largely attended meeting of the Parnell delerates reception committee, held at their rooms in Forty-second-st. yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, in November last, at the Metropolitan Opera House, with the co-operation of the United Irish Societies of New-York, a meeting of the Irish men of New-York was convened to receive Messrs. Dillon and O'Erien on their arrival in America, to collect funds for Irish National and charitable purposes;

Whereas, Messrs, Dillon, O'Brien and their col leagues relied upon and appealed to the credentials granted to them by Charles Stewart Parnell as leader of the Irish people and as the ultimate controller of the fund so raised and the guaranter of its proper states.

of the fund so raised and the guarantor of its proper application; and Whereas, Certain Members of the Parliamentary Fund Association have taken upon themselves, without consulting with the United Irish Societies of New-York or the subscribers at large, to forward the sum of \$15,000, part of the proceeds of the said meeting, for distribution at the hands of Mr. Justin McCarthy and his supporters exclusively, in direct defiance to the publicly expressed wishes of Messre, Dillon and O'Brien, to the effect that in view of the national crisis in Ireland, the money should be intrusted to the Joint treasurers of the two sections of the Irish Parliamentary party.

That we invite the Resolved, That we invite the action of of the Irish-Americans to this action of oertain members of the Parliamentary Fund Association as a gross breach of faith to the subscribers, because walle we strongly approve of the application of these funds to the relief of the evicted tenents, we protest against the funds being transmitted to Mr. Justin McCarthy and his supporters instead of Messrs. Kenny and Webb, the authorized Joint treasurers of both sections of the Irish Parliamentary party, and, we cannot conceal our surprise that Mr. Eugene Kelly, the treasurer, in the supporter that Mr. Eugene Kelly, the treasurer. surprise that Mr. Eugene Kelly, that he would reserve these finds until the dissensions in the Palismentary party were finally settled, should have consented to hand over this portion of the funds to the exclusive hand over this portion of the funds to the exclusive control of Mr. Justin McCarthy and his supporters.

Resolved, That it is proper to inform the Irish people at home that the attempted formation of a National Federation of America merely emanated from National Fed handing of enteriors of nobody but themselves, and who did out hold any public meetings to create this proposed organization, and who are wholly unable to obtain any public indersement of their action. M. BRESLIN, charman. STEPHEN McFARLAND, treasurer.

BAIN AND HAIL IN THE WEST. Milwaukee, May 23.-Heavy rains are reported all over the State. There is great rejoicing in the farm-

ng districts, as the rain was hadly needed. Omaha, May 23 .- For the last forty-eight hours it has rained almost incessantly throughout Nebraska and South Dakota. The crop prospects are the best in

the State's history.
Indianapolis, May 23.-A terrific halistorm passed through Madison, Delaware, Rundolph and Verm countles, doing immense damage to crops and fruit.
At Muncie, Ind., hallstones fell with such force as to strip many of the trees, breaking many window lights. strip many of the trees, breaking many window ngines.
One end of Overs's large window giass factory was blown in. The roof on Young & Kessler's hardware store was blown off, and many others in the city were damaged. Timber throughout the county was badly

St. Louis. May 23.—A dispatch from Arkansas, Kan.,

says: "A heavy wind storm did much damage along the northern part of this county and in Douglass County last night. Three barns and one house were demolished, hundreds of orchard trees uprooted and fences carried away. Nobody was burt here. The rain fell in torrents, ruining the strawberry crop, but saving the wheat from bugs."

AFTER THE FUGITIVE BANK PRESIDENT.

MARSH THOUGHT TO BE ON THE BRAZILIAN STEAMER ADVANCE-AN OFFICE" IN PURSUIT.

Norfolk, Va., May 23 (Special).-United States Commissioner R. G. Beckford, of Newport News, telegraphed to this city to-day for a United States Marshal to come to that place at once for the purpose of arresting President Marsh, of the broken Keystone Bank, of Philadelphia, who was said to be there attempting to get passage out of the United States on the Brazilian mail steamer from there this afternoon. To expedite matters a search warrant was drawn up by United States Commissioner H. S. Ackiss in this city, and Deputy Marshal T. H. Cross went to Newport News with the papers this afternoon to make the arrest. The fugitive was to have appeared in court in Philadelphia on Friday, being under a bond of \$20,000, with W. H. Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, as surety. But he failed to appear and Mr. Wanamaker has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the capture of Marsh.

A telegram from Newport News received here at 9:12 to-night says that the United States officer reached Newport News just about the time the steamer Advance, bound for Brazil, sailed, which was 7:20 p. m. The defaulter and bail-jumper is thought to have concealed himself on the steamer. The Marshal boarded the vessel and will make a thorough search of her. She sailed with him thorough search of her. She sailed with him aboard and he will come ashore this side of the Capes, probably landing here.

STAR RUBBER COMPANY'S TROUBLES.

THE BOSTON AGENT PLACES ATTACHMENTS ON ITS STOCK IN THIS CITY.

Boston, May 23 .- C. S. Knowles, selling agen morning to be in financial trouble, has placed an attachment on the stock here, to secure personal claims amounting to between \$20,000 and \$30,000 for advances that he has made on the goods sent him by the company. Mr. Knowles says he has had no official information of the reported failure, and learned of it only from the newspapers.

The rubber trade in this city was naturally greatly interested in the report that the Star was in trouble and that other companies were entangled with it. There was many rumors in the trade, but those in possession of facts in the matter were exceedingly reticent. There was a great deal of talk to the effect that there was a "big family row" going on among the companies at Trenton. Several years ago a combination was formed among some of the rubber companies of the country, including Trenton com Among the concerns in the combination were said to be the Star, the Central Rubber Company, the New-York Woven Hose, the Northwestern Rubber Company, and others. The Northwe a Chicago company, and was said to be formerly controlled by the Hamilton and the Star. It was said resterday that several of the companies in the bination desired to withdraw, but the Star objected. The affairs of the concerns in the trust were so closely related that there was a fight when it was proposed to dissolve the combination. But the gossip here was over the relations that the

Star Rubber Company had with local houses. selling agents of the Stor for this city are N. Y. L'Homnedieu & Co., of No. 65 Reade-st., and it was said that Mr. L'Hommedien had advanced the Star &c 000, but was fully secured by goods he held in the store. But there was no definite information be obtained there about the condition of the Star Company. The Trenton China Company, which is said to be involved with the Star, also had a local office at No. 65 Reade st. H. G. Angell & Co. the selling agents. There was a report that Trenton owed Mr. Angell about \$18,000, which he had advanced, and for which he also was fully se-

cured.

The Hamilton Rubber Company formerly had an office at No. 10 Barelay-st., but it recently moved. It was said yesterday that the Hamilton sold out its interest in the Northwestern to the New-York Woven Hose Company, the Star Indonsing the New-York's notes (e. 810.00). It was also reported that James F.

At No. 10 Earclay st., where the Hamilton formerly had its headquarters, reporters were referred to M. H. Hart, of the Cleveland Rubber Company, of No. 204 Church-st. There it was said that Mr. Hart had gone to Trenton, and that there was no one in his office to speak for him.

SWEDES PRESENT A STATUE TO CHICAGO. Chicago, May 23 (Special).-Thousands of Swedish people witnessed the exercises attendant upon the unveiling of the statue of Linnaeus in Lincoln Park The day was kept as a holiday by the Swedes resident in Chica, probably 75,000 in number, and special trains brought in more visitors fro Elgin, Rockford and other country towns. The uncomposed of twenty-seven Swedish societies marched to the foot of Fullerton-ave., where the statue stands A musical programme was rendered and Robert Lindblom, the president of the monument association, made the presentation speech, offering the statue to the Lincoln Park Commissioners and the City of Chi-cago. The gift was accepted on behalf of the Park Commissioners by General Stockton, and on behalf of the city by Mayor Washburne.

A DUEL IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, S. C., May 23 .- A duel according to edification of the old time code took place yesterday ear Liberty Hall between P. H. Cheatham and John Whatley, two planters. They met with their seconds at an appointed place and exchanged shots at ter According to agreement, when word was given ooth men wheeled and opened fire. They were to continue to shoot until one or both fell. Cheatham fired eleven shots and Whatley five. Both men received severe wounds, but none of them will result fatelly. It is rumored that they will have another meeting when they recover. No arrests have another been made, but the authorities will prevent any further hostilities. Both principals are of well-known families and both took a prominent part in the political campaign of last year.

A TRAIN DELAYED BY CATERPILLARS.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 23 .- A dispatch to "The Journal" from Mankato, Minn., says: "All the trains on the Milwaukee road this morning were delayed at a point seven miles out of this city by millions of caterpillars which had crawled upon the rails to sun themselves. Sand-boxes were soon exhausted and two engines were hardly sufficient to move the train. The morning freight was an hour and ten minutes in going two miles. The caterpillars were ground into masses of grease over which the wheels slipped. The caterpillars have been a pest in that locality for two

THE LUTHERAN STNOD AND ITS HYMN BOOK. Lebanon, Penn., May 23 .- At this morning's session of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutherar Church, the Hymn-Book Publishing Committee reported through W. J. Miller, of Philadelphia. The report showed that in the last two years over 7,000 more hymn-books had been sold than during any other simllar period. The increase in royalties to the General Synod was large. It was decided to publish "Augsburg Songs No. 2." A motion to republish the edition of the book of worship in use before the Omaha Convention in 1887 led to a long and enimated discussion In this discussion a number of laymen took a leading part. On motion of Frank A. Hartranft the reso part. On motion of Frank A. Barcante the tesso-lution was indefinitely postponed. The effect of this is that the common-service question, which has been so great a source of discussion, is not to be taken up at the convention of the General Synod.

A WOULD-BE SNAKE CHARMER BITTEN. Belvedere, N. J., May 23.-Frederick Dufford, a well-

nown stone-mason, of Quakertown, Penn., is lying at the point of death from the bite of a copperhead make. Dufford was riding along the road yesterday, and, seeing the reptile sunning itself, got out of the wagon to charm it. He possesses peculiar powers in his direction, but, while attempting to manipulate the snake it suddenly threw out its fangs and fastened the snake it suddenly threw out its failgs and fastened them in his arm. It could hardly be shaken loose. The man was at once attacked with spasms. The snake was afterward killed and was found to measure three feet in ledgth.

AFRICAN COLONISTS FIGHT.

A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE ON DELAGOA BAY.

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY'S EX

PEDITION ATTACKED-SEVEN PORTU-GUESE KILLED.

London: May 23 .- A dispatch received here from Lourenzo Marquez, a Portuguese town on the north side of Delagoa Bay, in Africa, says that the British twin-screw torpedo cruiser Brisk, six guns, Commander Alfred, L. Winsloe, has arrived there and reports that a serious conflict has taken place between the British and Portuguese colonists Commander Winsloe says that the troops stationed at the Portuguese military post river Pungwe have attacked the British South Africa Company's expedition, commanded by Commissioner H. H. Johnston. Seven Portuguese were killed. The British loss is unknown.

The British twin-screw cruiser Magicienne, six guns, Captain J. P. Ripon, and the British composite gunboat Pigeon, six guns, Commander Henry R. P. Floyd, have arrived at Beira, Mashonaland, a Portuguese settlement in South Africa. It was at Beira that, in April, the Portuguese authorities seized the British mail sacks and refused to allow them to be carried to their destination. These mails were intended for the British colonists in Mashonaland. The latter were indignant at this high-handed proceeding on the part of the Portuguese and complained to the British Government about it.

When Colonel Willoughby's expedition reached Beira the Colonel applied for permission to proceed to the Pungwe River in order to pay the prescribed duties. But, receiving no answer, after forty-eight hours he started without permission and the Portuguese opened fire upon his expedition and seized the two steamers which composed The Portuguese also seized the mails and provisions and imprisoned sixteen members of the expedition. Colonel Willoughby endeavored to star Rubber Company, of Trenton, N. J., reported this secure the release of his vessels by the payment of the usual customs duties, but the Portuguese officials who seized the boats refused to accept this payment, and, ordering the British flag hauled down, hoisted the Portuguese flag in its place. The Portuguese declare that the British are excluded from the Pungwe River, which Colonel Willoughby's boats were navigating when seized

THE VEENDAM ALL RIGHT AGAIN.

HER MACHINERY BROKE DOWN BUT WAS RE PAIRED, AND SHE IS EXPECTED MERE TO-DAY.

Anxiety as to the fate of the Netherlands-American steamship Veendam was allayed yesterday by the arrival at this port of W. W. Germond, a pilot, who brought tidings of her which showed that she was all right and would probably reach this port to-day. Later a dispatch from Nantucket was received stating that a steamer supposed to be the Veendam was passing Davis's New South Shoal Lightship. The pilot Germond belongs to pilot-boat No. 4, which was off the Georges Banks last Thursday looking for ships. The tramp steamer La Flandre, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, passed close by the pilot-boat and signalled that she had met the Veendam disabled condition and had towed her for several hours, while repairs were being made on her machinery. The repairs having been completed the Veendam was cast adrift and started under her own steam for this port. The next morning the pilot was taken on board the Werra, which arrived at Quarantine on Friday night.

There was some confusion at first, as the pilot reported the ship which had towed the Veendar be a Hill Line steamer, and the Ludgate Hill came in by the Hook about the time the report was made. She, however, had not seen the Veendam, nor had she signalled pilot-boat No. 4. On straightening out the report it proved to be the La Flandre which had signalled the pilot-boat.

SPRING GARDEN BANK OFFICERS HELD.

CHARGED WITH RECEIVING DEPOSITS AFTER THE BANK WAS INSOLVENT.

Philadelphia, May 23.—The postponed hearing of Francis W. Kennedy and Henry W. Kennedy, president and cashier respectively of the suspended Spring Garden Bank, charged with receiving deposits at a time when they knew the bank was insolvent, was continued here this afternoon. Bank Examiner Drew stated that the Treasury Department did not allow him to make public a bank's condition. John C. Boyd, manager of the Clearing House, testified that from November 1 to December 26, 1890, the Spring Garden Bank borrowed Of this amount the bank repaid about \$100,000 between December and the date of its sus-pension, on May 8. On May 7 the clearing committee required to pay its indebtedness to the Clearing House, in instalments of \$25,000 per week. The next day the bank suspended, at which time, in addition to the 8300,000, it owed the Clearing House \$70,000 for ou

This concluded the testimony, and Magistrate Wilhere, taking into consideration the fact that the bank had declared a dividend of 2 1-2 per cent two days previous to its suspension, considered that a prima facle cintent to swindle was established and held the dants in \$10,000 ball spice to answer at court, was furnished and the defendants were released.

THE FIRE ENGINE DID NOT ARRIVE.

A DITCH SWALLOWED UP THE HORSE-RE-COVERED UNHURT.

A fire was discovered in the office of the Outing Publishing Company on the fourth floor of the building No. 239 Fifth-ave. last evening, and a policeman who saw the smoke sent out an alarm promptly. The firemen had no difficulty in extinguishing the flames and the loss of the publishing company was only \$500, while the damage to the building did not exceed \$600. One engine which was expected at the fire did not respond because the engine-horses fell into a ditch.

As soon as the alarm was rung Engine No. 16 dashed out of the company quarters, at No. 223 East Twentyfifth-st., and started westward. Before it reached Thirdave. one of the engine horses ran against an empty wagon which stood in front of Auffurth's grocery. The horse was not hurt, but the team swerved from their course and went close to the curb on the north side of the street, close to the avenue. Along the east side of the avenue was a ditch, five

feet wide and five feet deep, which had been dug by workmen in the employ of the Consolidated Gas Company. There was a bridge of wooden planks over the ditch, but the engine horses missed it by going too far from the middle of the street, and both fell into the The pole of the engine was broken. George Britts, the driver, kept his seat.

Strange to say, the horses were not hurt by their fall, probably because Britts had reined them nearly to a stop before they reached the ditch. They showed good sense by lying still and not trying to struggle after they were down.

Foreman Hayes got some rope and pulleys and rigged a tackle on the elevated railroad above the horses. Blankets were placed under the horses and used as supporting belts attached to the ropes. It took the firemen about an hour to get ready for lifting the horses, and a great crowd watched the preparathe horses, and a great crown watered the breyes, tions. There were willing hands to pull on the ropes, and one by one the horses were lifted out of the ditch. They did not seem to be any the worse for their tumble and trotted back to their stalls, ready for a run when the bell should call the engine to another fire.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A TENEMENT HOUSE. Righteen families living in the six-story tenem house No. 28 Ludlow-st. were awakened early yesterday morning by smoke from a fire in the hallway on the ground floor. Somebody had ignited a bundle of old clothing at the bottom of the first flight of stairs, and the fire made a dense smoke. The floor and one step of the stairs were scorched when the flames were discovered and put out. No damage was caused by the fire, but the occupants of the house were sure that an attempt had been made to burn them up in their beds, and there was no more sleep in the house made the sun rese